

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION INFORMATION LETTER

PUBLICATION OR REPRODUCTION NOT PERMITTED

No. 506

Washington, D. C.

May 26, 1934

MEETING CALLED TO CONSIDER CODE SITUATION

President Thorne has called a meeting of the Board of Directors, Administrative Council, Advisory Board, Code Committee, members of the proposed Code Authority, and representatives of state and commodity canners associations, to be held at the Palmer House in Chicago on June 3rd, to consider the proposal of Division Administrator Riley to insert provisions in the canners code with respect to brokerage and grades on the label and other questions that have arisen from the government's delay in approving the code.

Following a telephone conversation with Division Administrator Riley on May 22nd, President Thorne wired Mr. Riley as follows:

"Confirming my statement to you yesterday in response to your telephone request that I appoint a committee, I am issuing a call for a meeting of the Board of Directors, Administrative Council and the Code Committee of this Association, together with representatives of all State associations, to be held at the Palmer House in Chicago on Sunday, June 3rd. This meeting will be of the same representative character as the one on April 11th, which authorized assent to the code. Through delegates from state and commodity associations there will be a large representation of non members as well as members of the National Canners Association. I regret that an earlier date for the meeting could not be selected, but it is necessary to give those who expect to attend from a distance time to make the necessary arrangements. On behalf of the Association I am glad to extend you an invitation to be present at this meeting together with such of your associates as you may designate. I will appreciate your telegraph advice regarding your ability to be present."

The following day the call for the meeting was issued to the Board of Directors, Administrative Council and other bodies as follows:

"As stated in Association circular May 9th, NRA has been holding up code on account controversial brokerage clause.

We are since advised that another controversial subject, viz., grades on labels, is being pressed by NRA. President Thorne has been requested by Division Administrator Riley to appoint committee to consider latter subject, and has decided to take no action without approval of meeting of same representative character as assented to code April 11th. President Thorne is therefore calling meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Sunday morning, June 3rd, 10 o'clock standard time, to consider these controversial questions and others arising from government's delay in approving code. Mr. Riley has been invited to attend meeting. This is exceedingly vital and important meeting and you are earnestly urged to be present."

BILL AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT REPORTED

The bill (S. 3326) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, concerning which the Association issued a circular letter to the industry on May 2 and on which hearings were later held by the committee, was favorably reported on May 23. The committee made no essential changes in the bill as introduced. There were added to the bill at the request of the Bureau of Internal Revenue three new sections relating to the administration of the tax provisions of the act.

SNAP BEANS AND SWEET CORN FOR CANNING

The following State summaries on snap beans and sweet corn for manufacture were compiled from canners' reports to the Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on or about May 15. These summaries are meant to show, in a general way, progress of planting, soil and weather conditions, and, in a few areas, the present state of growth. The reports refer to May 15, with no allowance for growing conditions since that date.

Snap Beans

MAINE.—Planting conditions favorable. Season a little later than in 1933. Very little acreage has been planted.

NEW YORK.—Practically no acreage will be planted before May 25. Weather conditions dry and cold, with frosts reported on May 15.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Most growers are just beginning to plant. Season a week later than normal, due to cold temperatures.

INDIANA.—Planting conditions unfavorable. Many plantings delayed by severe drought.

MICHIGAN.—Reports indicate plantings to commence about June 1.

WISCONSIN.—Due to cold, dry conditions very little acreage has been planted. General planting to begin about May 25. Soil conditions are poor.

DELAWARE.—Plantings delayed by cold, wet weather. General outlook fair.

MARYLAND.—Planting operations progressing satisfactorily. Condition of soil and weather very favorable.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The snap bean crop has been severely damaged by hot, dry weather conditions.

TENNESSEE.—Stands generally fine. Weather hot and dry.

MISSISSIPPI.—Crop growing nicely. Little too much rain.

ARKANSAS.—Stands are good but crop is badly in need of rain.

COLORADO.—Planting under way. Conditions favorable.

UTAH.—Plantings nearly completed. Weather conditions dry and hot.

WASHINGTON.—Soil and weather conditions are favorable. Plantings nearly completed.

OREGON.—Early plantings up and looking fine. Season is earlier than 1933.

Sweet Corn

MAINE.—Soil conditions are good but the weather is a little cool. Planting operations expected to commence after May 25.

NEW YORK.—Weather conditions dry and cold with frost reported May 15. No plantings reported to May 15.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Planting operations have begun. Season is late on account of cool weather conditions; frosts reported May 13. Soil conditions good.

OHIO.—Plantings by some growers have been discontinued, due to extremely dry weather conditions. Stands from early plantings are very uneven and prospects are unfavorable.

INDIANA.—Plantings are progressing under relatively unfavorable conditions. Cold temperatures and extremely dry conditions have prevailed thus far. Some light rains have been reported within the last week which should improve prospects considerably.

ILLINOIS.—Some very early plantings are up but making no progress. Plantings now being delayed owing to severe drought. Chinch bugs are reported in some localities.

MICHIGAN.—Planting of sweet corn has just commenced. Cool and dry weather conditions prevail.

WISCONSIN.—Weather cool and dry. Heavy frosts reported May 11. Seeding is in progress. Subsoil very dry and conditions unfavorable.

MINNESOTA.—Planting is proceeding under very unfavorable conditions. Some early seedings are up but germination of later plantings is being retarded by drought conditions.

IOWA.—The drought has considerably delayed planting operations. Too dry for good germination. Chinch bugs becoming active in some sections.

NEBRASKA.—Soil condition very poor. Winds and high temperatures have completely dried up all moisture in the top soil, while there is very little subsoil moisture in reserve. Sweet corn plantings generally postponed until conditions improve.

DELAWARE.—Planting is well advanced. Weather cool with a little too much rain.

MARYLAND.—Under rather favorable soil and climatic conditions, sweet corn planting is now progressing nicely. The season has been delayed by cool temperatures and rains.

TENNESSEE.—Stands are good. Need rain soon, as hot, dry conditions prevail.

PRELIMINARY ACREAGE FOR CANNING PEAS

Based upon reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from 250 packers who controlled 87 per cent of the total acreage of green peas grown for manufacture last year, the preliminary estimate of planted acreage for 1934 is 269,810 acres, or 18.2 per cent larger than the acreage planted in 1933. Planted acreage in 1933 amounted to 228,300 acres; in 1932, to 207,750 acres; in 1931, to 258,930 acres; and in 1930 it reached a peak of 277,730 acres. Increases in 1934 plantings are general, with most States showing materially larger acreages than those planted in 1933.

Abandonment of planted acreage because of unfavorable weather and growing conditions during the last four seasons was as follows: 1930, 4 per cent; 1931, 13.7 per cent; 1932, 9.6 per cent; and 1933, 4.8 per cent. Losses in both 1931 and 1932 were exceptionally high, due to heavy damage from drought and the pea aphid in important producing areas.

State	Acreage Planted				Acreage planted or to be planted, 1934	
	1930 Acres	1931 Acres	1932 Acres	1933 Acres	As pct. of 1933 plantings	Indicated 1934 Acres
Maine	1,350	1,520	1,340	1,530	121	1,850
New York	35,230	33,000	26,000	28,700	120	34,400
Pennsylvania	2,120	1,950	1,800	2,000	130	2,600
Ohio	5,990	6,000	3,800	4,200	114	4,800
Indiana	6,270	6,000	5,400	5,200	125	6,500
Illinois	14,500	16,000	15,700	17,500	112	19,600
Michigan	11,660	13,800	12,600	12,000	103	12,400
Wisconsin	132,000	124,000	88,000	98,000	117	114,700
Minnesota	20,230	17,200	15,000	17,900	115	20,600
Delaware	3,850	2,620	1,800	2,250	136	3,050
Maryland	15,000	14,400	11,550	11,300	115	13,000
Montana	3,500	2,700	2,930	2,750	105	2,900
Colorado	4,000	3,830	3,220	2,400	145	3,490
Utah	13,070	7,400	6,600	9,300	125	11,600
Washington	2,110	2,300	2,600	3,200	188	6,000
Other States a....	6,850	6,210	9,410	10,010	123	12,330
U. S. Total...	277,730	258,930	207,750	228,300	118.2	269,810

a "Other States" include California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming.

The following summaries are meant to show, in a general way, progress of planting, soil and weather conditions, and, in a few areas, the present state of growth. The reports refer to May 15, with no allowance for growing conditions since that date.

MAINE.—Planting operations are proceeding under quite favorable soil and climatic conditions. The season is about two weeks later than in 1933.

NEW YORK.—While the nights have been cool, with frosts reported in some localities as late as May 15, planting operations are well advanced. Good stands are reported on early seedings. Season about two weeks late but is favorable. Need rain soon.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Season two weeks later than in 1933 owing to cool weather conditions. Good stands are being reported on early plantings.

OHIO.—Outlook very discouraging. Crop suffering from drought conditions.

INDIANA.—Owing to the cold, dry season, the progress of the growing crop has been slow. Some of the earliest plantings are in bloom. Some frost and drought damage has been reported. Need rain badly.

ILLINOIS.—Good stands reported on some early plantings but growth is short on account of the drought. Some fields in bloom. Late plantings show poor stands and slow progress. Some frost damage reported.

MICHIGAN.—Not through planting. Early plantings are up. Cool, dry weather retarding growth. Slight frost damage on some plantings.

WISCONSIN.—Due to adverse weather conditions prevailing thus far, the green pea crop has made slow progress. Cold temperatures, drought, and some frost damage as late as May 11 have, in many localities, resulted in only fair stands. Some growers, however, report a good germination. Recent showers have improved prospects in many localities. However, with a serious deficiency of subsoil moisture existing, the outcome of the crop depends largely upon rainfall during the next six weeks.

MINNESOTA.—The general condition of the green pea crop is only fair, as rain is badly needed. Some damage by dust storms and frost reported.

DELAWARE.—Crop making favorable progress, although somewhat late. Very early plantings are blooming, while those delayed by cold, wet weather may be too late for a normal crop.

MARYLAND.—Condition of crop very good. Most of the acreage has been planted. Good stands and favorable growing conditions reported in most instances. Earliest plantings in bloom. Season possibly two weeks later than 1933.

MONTANA.—Only about 50 per cent of acreage has been seeded. Planting operations were postponed on account of the extremely dry season.

COLORADO.—The green pea crop is reported as being in very good condition with season a little earlier than 1933.

UTAH.—With the season from two to three weeks earlier than in 1933, the crop is advanced to the blooming stage. However, a deficiency in rainfall during most of the growing period has resulted in only fair prospects. Stands are good but growth is short in many localities.

WASHINGTON.—Prospects are very good. Crop planted and good germination has resulted. Season about two weeks earlier than 1933.

HEARING ON DIVISIONAL FISHERY CODE

A hearing on the divisional code for the Southeastern processing and wholesaling industry has been set for May 31 at Atlanta, Ga., with Deputy Administrator Fiedler in charge. The code to be considered was proposed by the Southern Fisheries Association.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET COMPETITION

The usual seasonal decline in marketings of fresh asparagus and green peas is now evident. California has completed its asparagus harvest, and Illinois was the principal source of asparagus shipments during the week ended May 19. Green

pea shipments were slightly heavier than for the previous week because of the North Carolina movement, but shipments continue well below those of the corresponding week last year.

Snap bean movement declined considerably, but remains well above last year. The Florida movement is about over until October. Supplies are now coming from Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. Spinach shipments are well above those of last year but were lighter than for the previous week. Practically all the market supplies of spinach are now coming from the Norfolk section of Virginia. The Florida crop of fresh tomatoes is practically cleaned up, but Texas and Mississippi are shipping large quantities. Statistics on carlot movement follow:

Commodity	Week ending May 12	Week ending May 19		Total for season through May 19	
	1934	1934	1933	1934	1933
Asparagus	67	24	56	3,429	2,942
Beans, snap and lima	652	487	292	9,920	8,723
Spinach and greens	210	163	46	9,735	10,557
Green peas	130	147	534	3,604	3,191
All other vegetables:					
Domestic—					
Competing directly	5,014	5,036	4,706	97,483	85,815
Competing indirectly	71	94	284	55,128	60,303
Imports—					
Competing directly	104	17	21	2,452	3,322
Competing indirectly	2	1	6	1,152	1,835
Fruits:					
Citrus—					
Domestic	2,800	2,738	3,641	88,609	86,026
Imports	45	52	0	680	413
Others—					
Domestic	4,068	3,362	1,935	28,322	29,205
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Index of fresh vegetable prices	67.0	70.7	51.0
Index of canned vegetable prices	75.7	77.0	65.5

The following table shows the receipts in certain markets of those fresh vegetables which compete directly with canned vegetables. These figures are in carloads and are as complete as it is possible to obtain. They include total cars, L.C.L. receipts, truck and boat receipts converted to carloads.

The total receipts of fresh vegetables at these markets during April, 1934, were considerably larger than for April, 1933 or 1932. In fact, this upward trend in receipts at these markets is a continuation of the increase in sales of fresh vegetables which has been in effect during the last ten years. Only a few of the cities listed show any tendency toward stabilized receipts or a decrease in receipts. Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle have not increased their receipts as much as some of the other markets. The largest increases have been at those markets near the production areas.

Fresh vegetables are highly competitive with canned vege-

tables during the major part of the year. It would be interesting to note the effect of this competition on sales of canned vegetables in these same markets.

	1934 Carloads	1933 Carloads	1932 Carloads
Atlanta	483	308	201
Baltimore	613	494	589
Boston	1,494	1,487	1,521
Chicago	2,321	1,957
Cleveland	627	560	656
Denver	314	193	295
Detroit	877	749	916
Fort Worth	61	58	60
Pittsburgh	869	764	731
Philadelphia	1,960	1,854	2,044
New Orleans	123	120	124
Kansas City	377	327	324
Portland, Ore.	231	277	236
San Francisco	892	953	977
Seattle	252	256	263
Dallas	109	113	126
Total	11,603	10,479	9,063

THE LICENSE QUESTION, AGAIN

Canners who have received circular letters from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with reference to the renewal of licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act are writing the Association with regard to the item which appeared in our Information Letter for May 5. As stated in that Letter, canners are not required to take out a license if the fruits and vegetables which they use are grown within the state in which their cannery is located. The circular letter of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was sent to canners so that they might renew their licenses if they use products grown outside the state in which the factory is located.

The recent amendment to the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, while it relieves the great majority of canners of the license requirement, still leaves it necessary for canners to take out a license if they use fruits and vegetables grown outside the state in which these fruits and vegetables are canned.

1933 CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS OUTPUT

The output of canned fishery products and by-products in the United States and Alaska in 1933 was valued at \$76,881,000, according to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Fisheries. Of the total, canned products comprised \$59,632,664. The value of the production of canned fishery products increased 36 per cent as compared with 1932, but was still 5 per cent less than in 1931.

Fishery products were canned in 377 establishments in the United States and Alaska during 1933, as compared with 343

in 1932. The combined output of all of the canneries in 1933 amounted to 13,086,718 standard cases.

The following table, compiled from Bureau of Fisheries statistics, furnishes comparative figures for 1932 and 1933.

Product	1932		1933	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
Salmon				
United States	654,460	\$4,744,162	1,136,861	\$7,865,903
Alaska	5,264,509	21,715,918	5,225,604	28,376,014
Sardines				
Maine	545,697	1,370,050	980,906	2,397,348
California	953,981	2,358,309	1,539,446	3,805,168
Tuna and tunalike fishes	1,206,177	6,183,019	1,443,133	6,934,485
Alewives	11,820	24,050	10,676	44,091
Alewife roe	21,592	77,716	28,673	112,246
Shad	(a)	(a)	1,148	3,837
Shad roe	1,945	51,915	1,108	24,823
Mackerel	94,723	253,572	748,492	1,867,465
Fish flakes	12,552	104,575	20,076	155,424
Fish cakes, balls, etc.	64,556	463,107	65,100	444,236
Cat and dog food	117,255	286,455	213,811	588,090
Salmon roe and caviar	4,288	28,166	(a)	(a)
Sturgeon caviar	2,541	330,149	2,596	333,530
Whitefish roe and caviar	896	34,047	854	29,754
Salmon eggs (for bait)	4,204	95,415	9,186	93,145
Miscellaneous fish, roe and caviar	10,105	60,054	11,802	84,059
Oysters	392,664	1,007,624	347,730	1,074,758
Shrimp	758,166	2,594,980	860,462	3,479,477
Clam products	371,288	1,797,002	414,896	1,696,313
Crabs	5,039	80,581	9,272	143,517
Turtle and terrapin products	3,063	62,879	2,607	42,008
Miscellaneous shellfish	2,545	24,447	3,279	42,973
Total	10,494,606	\$43,740,182	13,086,718	\$59,632,064

(a) Not separately stated.

State	1932	1933
	Value	Value
Maine	\$1,825,323	\$2,939,390
Massachusetts and Rhode Island	868,817	759,647
New York and New Jersey	686,526	5,727,513
Maryland	51,828	106,734
Virginia	52,015	90,095
North and South Carolina	265,651	363,176
Georgia	311,234	515,903
Florida	193,135	467,898
Alabama	240,316	329,911
Mississippi	1,121,982	974,293
Louisiana	1,316,227	1,572,942
Texas and Wisconsin	c 264,748	317,486
Washington	3,109,835	5,801,293
Oregon	2,151,500	2,674,923
California	9,052,330	13,231,561
Alaska	22,237,706	28,759,890
Total	\$43,740,182	\$59,632,064

b Includes Connecticut. c Includes Utah.

SUGAR PROCESSING TAX

The processing tax on sugar will become effective June 8th, if the mandates of the Costigan-Jones sugar bill are carried out. The tax rate has not been determined as yet. The calculation of

each of the various taxes in connection with the sugar program has been turned over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Floor stocks taxes will be assessed on sugar stocks on hand June 8th. The rate presumably will be the same as the processing tax rate. It appears likely that canned fruits and vegetables containing sugar will not be subject to floor stock taxes. No official ruling, however, has been given out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on this question.

Drawbacks of processing taxes on exports of canned foods containing sugar will be equal to the processing tax on the actual added sugar content. It has not been determined as yet how this added sugar content will be determined. It is presumed, however, that a manufacturing certificate to the Bureau of Internal Revenue will be the basis for determining the quantity of added sugar contained in each export lot. This differs from the method used to calculate the drawback of import duty.

Imports of canned fruits and vegetables containing added sugar will be subject to compensatory taxes at the same rate allowed on processing tax drawbacks. This, in effect, maintains the same competitive position as between imported canned foods containing added sugar and the domestic product.

More definite information will be available when regulations are issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

HEARING SCHEDULED FOR PICKLE PACKING CODE

A public hearing on the proposed code for the pickle packing industry will be held Wednesday, June 6, in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington. The hearing will be in charge of Deputy Administrator Walter White.

The industry is scattered throughout the country, and in the aggregate represents a capital investment of \$35,000,000 and in 1933 provided employment for 8,500 people.

Minimum wages proposed in the code are graded according to sex of the worker, population of the city and type of operation. They range from 20 cents an hour for female labor in the south in seasonal operations in a salting station to 40 cents an hour for men in northern metropolitan plants. The basic maximum work-week proposed is 40 hours.

A temporary code authority would be selected by the National Pickle Packers Assn., Inc., which sponsors the code and claims to represent 70 per cent of the industry. Within 90 days that temporary group would be required to submit for the Administrator's approval a plan for selecting a permanent administrative body.

Under the code's proposals the grower would receive payment for his vegetables within two weeks after their delivery to the packer. Label allowances would be limited to 75 cents per thousand for glass goods and \$1.50 for canned goods but no allowance could be made unless the label is completely imprinted and delivered at the cost of the buyer.

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON PEAR AGREEMENTS

A plan for control of marketings and improving conditions in the Bartlett pear industry of the Pacific Coast so as to increase returns to growers, is embodied in two proposed marketing agreements for which public hearings were announced today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

One marketing agreement would be for the California Bartlett pear industry. The hearing on this agreement will be held May 28 in the Life Science Building, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

The other marketing agreement would be for the Pacific Northwest Bartlett pear industry. The public hearing on this agreement will be held June 1 at Portland, Oreg. This proposed agreement would include the states of Washington and Oregon.

Coordination of the two agreements would be through a joint canning committee and a joint shipping committee. The joint canning committee would determine the total amount of pears which might be canned during the season, and the joint shipping committee would determine the total amount of fresh Bartlett pears which might be shipped, and the amounts of these would be divided on an equitable basis between the two areas.

After each area had received the allocation of the amount of its pear production which might enter canning or fresh shipment channels, the control committee would issue canning or fresh shipment certificates to growers showing the amount of each grower's production which may be purchased by canners or shippers. Growers would have the right to apply for allotments and certificates for either canning or fresh shipment for their tonnage, as they prefer.

Because various districts within each area have established certain practices in moving the greater portion of their pear crop either through canning or fresh shipment channels, previous performance would be used as a criterion in establishing the division of the amount of the crop that can be shipped fresh, or bought for canning from each district.

With a view toward avoiding fluctuations of the amount of fresh pears placed on the market during the season, week to

week proration of the shipments from California would be handled by the control committee of the marketing agreement for California fresh deciduous tree fruits. Control during the season of shipments in the Pacific Northwest, for the fresh pears grown in the states of Washington and Oregon, would likewise be handled by the control committee of the agreement for Northwest deciduous tree fruits.

The control committee for the California Bartlett pear agreement would be made up of twelve growers, six shippers, and six canners. The control committee of the Pacific Northwest agreement, for Bartlett pears grown in the states of Oregon and Washington, would consist of twelve grower-representatives, three shippers, and nine canners.

The joint shipping committee would have four grower-members from California, four grower-members from the Pacific Northwest, four shippers from California, and four shippers from the Pacific Northwest.

The joint canning committee would have four grower-members from California, four grower-members from the Pacific Northwest, four canners from California, and four canners from the Pacific Northwest.

Copies of the proposed agreement may be obtained from the Chief Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF CANNED MILK

	1934 Pounds	1933 Pounds	Change Per cent
Manufacturers' stocks (case goods) May 1:			
Evaporated (34 firms)	111,590,127	36,947,077	+202.05
Condensed (8 firms)	5,924,014	5,300,104	+11.65
Total production, April:			
Evaporated (33 firms)	142,255,640	167,186,472	-14.91
Condensed (7 firms)	5,990,441	4,539,144	+31.97

McNARY-MAPES STANDARD REVISIONS APPROVED

The Secretary of Agriculture on May 24 signed modifications of the McNary-Mapes regulations substantially in the form given in the Information Letter of May 19 on page 4039. The text of the new regulations as promulgated will be given in the next Information Letter.

BLUE LIGHT RAYS SPEED FOOD SPOILAGE

Rays of light at the blue end of the spectrum are responsible for much of the spoilage of foods commonly termed rancidity, according to Mayne R. Coe, a chemist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He arrived at this decision while following up in-

vestigations started three years ago on the causes of rancidity in foods. He showed that chlorophyll green wrappers retard the development of this kind of spoilage almost as well as does the total exclusion of light.

The original tests were made with the object of finding some kind of container or wrapper that would greatly retard or entirely prevent the development of rancidity in oil-bearing foods. When chlorophyll green and black showed their superiority the next step was to learn how the various light rays behaved in this respect.

Black wrappers exclude all light, but black is not desirable for commercial use so the Department has recommended chlorophyll green, which gives almost as good results. The green used by Coe excluded light rays from both ends of the spectrum, so the identity of the harmful rays remained unknown.

One of the principal tests for rancidity is the development of peroxides in foods indicating the extent to which oxidation has taken place. Using this standard of measurement, a series of tests just completed reveals that light rays in the blue end of the visible spectrum are the most active in causing rancidity. Following is a list of the colors used, in the order of their desirability for protecting foods: black, chlorophyll green, medium red, orange red, red, dark yellow, tinted yellow, blue. At the end of the test, however, rancidity had developed with all wrappers except the chlorophyll green and black.

C O N T E N T S

	Page		Page
Meeting called to consider code situation	4041	The license question, again	4047
Bill amending Agricultural Adjustment Act reported.	4042	1933 canned fishery products output	4047
Snap beans and sweet corn for canning	4042	Sugar processing tax	4048
Preliminary acreage for canning peas	4044	Hearing scheduled for pickle packing code	4049
Hearing on divisional fishery code	4045	Public hearings on pear agreement	4050
Fruit and vegetable market competition	4045	Production and stocks of canned milk	4051
		McNary-Mapes standard revisions approved	4051
		Blue light rays speed food spoilage	4051